

A REVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN HELIODINIDAE (LEPIDOPTERA)

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This family is a modern conception, which we owe to Meyrick. I cannot do better than to commence by quoting his description from the *Genera Insectorum* (1914).

"Head smooth; ocelli usually present; tongue usually developed. Antennae one-half to over 1, often strongly ciliated in male or fringed with long rough projecting scales, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi slender with appressed scales, pointed, usually long, recurved, often diverging, sometimes short, porrected. Maxillary palpi short or usually very short, filiform; scaled, appressed to tongue, or often obsolete. Posterior tibiae hairy, bristly, or smooth, with more or less developed whorls of bristles or scales at origin of spurs, tarsi always with more or less developed bristles at apices of joints; in repose habitually erected over back or projecting laterally (in *Vanicela* appressed to abdomen without touching ground). Forewings narrow or very narrow, often widest near base, costa usually rather strongly arched towards apex, tornus obsolete; 1b furcate or simple, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 separate or stalked, 7 to termen or costa, 11 from about middle. Hindwings 1 or under 1, from narrowly elongate-ovate to lanceolate or linear, cilia 1 to 6; 3-7 normally separate, 3 and 4 seldom stalked, 6 and 7 sometimes stalked. Larvae with prolegs on segments 7-10 and 13, feeding externally or mining in leaves, stems, galls, or fruits, or on scale insects (*Coccidae*)."

He adds that the family "is specially characterised by the singular habit of erecting the posterior legs in repose, for which, as in the case of the peculiar attitude of the *Gracilariadae*, it is difficult to imagine any adequate explanation; associated with this habit is the invariable presence of apical bristles (sometimes very short) on the joints of the posterior tarsi, often more conspicuously developed on the tibiae also."

In the *Genera Insectorum* Meyrick recorded 41 genera and 227 species, but in his revised *Handbook of British Lepidoptera* (1927) he states that the number had risen to about 70 genera and 350 species. Since then many have been described in his *Exotic Microlepidoptera*, and there is no doubt many more will be discovered. The family is mainly tropical, but is well represented in Australia by 22 genera and 118 species.

KEY TO GENERA

1	Hindwings linear-lanceolate or linear	2
	Hindwings more broadly lanceolate or narrowly elongate-ovate	13
2	Forewings smooth	3
	Forewings with tufts of raised scales	<i>Trychnopepla</i>
3	Palpi short, drooping	<i>Actinoscelis</i>
	Palpi long, curved, ascending	4
4	Antennae with basal segment dilated to form an eyecap	5
	Antennae without eyecap	7
5	Anterior tibiae and tarsi much thickened with smooth scales	<i>Vanicela</i>
	Anterior tibiae and tarsi not dilated	6
6	Antennae in male simple	<i>Calicotis</i>
	Antennae in male with long ciliations	<i>Hieromantis</i>
7	Tongue with long hairs on base	<i>Idioglossa</i>
	Tongue without basal hairs	8
8	Antennae much longer than forewings	<i>Zaratha</i>
	Antennae not longer than forewings	9
9	Antennae nearly as long as forewings	<i>Ethirastis</i>
	Antennae not exceeding four-fifths	10
10	Forewings with 6 and 7 out of 8	<i>Isorrhoea</i>
	Forewings with 6 separate	11

11	Hindwings with 4 absent, male antennae simple	<i>Pachyrhabda</i>	
	Hindwings with 4 present, male antennae ciliated		12
12	Antennae of male shortly or minutely ciliated	<i>Aeoloscelis</i>	
	Antennae of male with very long cilia towards base	<i>Stathmopoda</i>	
13	Palpi short, drooping	<i>Heliodinides</i>	
	Palpi moderate or long, curved, ascending		14
14	Forewings smooth		15
	Forewings with tufts of raised scales	<i>Coracistis</i>	
15	Palpi very long, much exceeding vertex		16
	Palpi moderate, not exceeding vertex		18
16	Antennae with a ridge of raised scales on dorsum		17
	Antennae without dorsal ridge	<i>Lissocarena</i>	
17	Hindwings with 6 and 7 connate or stalked	<i>Pseudocageria</i>	
	Hindwings with 6 and 7 separate, parallel	<i>Snellenia</i>	
18	Tongue absent	<i>Aenictaria</i>	
	Tongue present		19
19	Forewings with 7 absent		20
	Forewings with 7 present		21
20	Antennae less than one-half	<i>Agiton</i>	
	Antennae four-fifths	<i>Molybdurga</i>	
21	Forewings with 7 absent	<i>Eretmocera</i>	
	Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked	<i>Dolophrosyne</i>	

1 Gen. ACTINOSCELIS

Meyr., Exot. Micro., i, p. 24.

Tongue rudimentary. Palpi short, slender, drooping. Antennae in male ciliated. Posterior tibiae and tarsi with whorls of very long bristles; inner median spurs ending in whorls of short bristles. Forewings very narrow. Hindwings linear. Type, *A. irina* Meyr., from India. Only two species have been described.

1 *A. stricta* Turn., P.R.S.Vict., 1923, p. 80. (Qld.: Caloundra.)

2 Gen. IDIOGLOSSA

Wals., Tr. E. S., 1881, p. 273.

Tongue with long hair-scales on base. Palpi long, recurved, diverging. Antennae in male simple with a deep notch near base covered by a projection beneath. Forewings with 6 and 7 out of 8. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; 4 present. Type, *I. miraculosa* Frey, from North America. Two species are recorded from India and one from Africa.

According to Meyrick the larvae feed in a silken tube on the underside of grass leaves. Pupae within the tube.

2 *I. metallochrysa* Turn., P.R.S.Q., 1917, p. 84. (Cairns, Innisfail, Eungella, Nambour, Mount Tamborine, Macpherson Range 2,000 ft.)

3 Gen. ZARATHA

Wlk., xxix, p. 789; Meyr., Exot. Micro., i, p. 335.

Tongue present. Palpi very long, slender, recurved, ascending. Antennae much longer than forewings; in male simple. Posterior tibiae with long hairs on dorsum; tarsi with very short or minute whorls of bristles. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; 4 present. Type, *Z. pterodactylella* Wlk. from South America.

3 *Z. trisecta* Meyr., Exot. Micro., i, p. 335. (Darwin, Cairns.)

4 *Z. crotolitha* Meyr., Exot. Micro., i, p. 336. (Darwin, Cairns.)

4 Gen. ETHIRASTIS

Meyr., Exot. Micro., ii, p. 462.

Tongue present. Palpi very long, slender, recurved, ascending. Antennae nearly as long as forewings; in male ciliated. Posterior tibiae with long hairs on dorsum and with apical whorls of bristles; tarsi with minute whorls of scales. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; 4 present. Type, *E. sideraula* Meyr. Monotypic.

5 *E. sideraula* Meyr., Exot. Micro., i, p. 315. (Cairns.)

5 Gen. VANICELA

Wlk., xxx, p. 1,039; Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 314.

Tongue present. Palpi long, curved, diverging, slightly thickened with appressed scales. Antennae with basal segment dilated to form an eyecap; in male with long ciliations. Anterior tibiae and tarsi thickened with appressed scales. Posterior tibiae with rough bristly hairs on dorsum. Forewings with 7 and 8 separate. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; 4 present. Type, *V. disjunctella* Wlk., from New Zealand. Four species.

- 6 *V. xenadelpha* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 315. Gen. Insect., pl. i, fig. 7. (Yeppoon, Bundaberg, Noosa, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Mount Tamborine, Rosewood, Toowoomba, Lismore, Sydney.)
- 7 *V. dentigera* Meyr., Exot. Micro., i, p. 81. (Herberton.)
- 8 *V. tricolona* Meyr., *ibid.*, i, p. 81. (Cairns.)

6 Gen. HIEROMANTIS

Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 315.

Tongue present. Palpi long, recurved, diverging. Antennae with basal segment expanded to form an eyecap; in male with long ciliations. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; 4 present. Type, *H. ephodophora* Meyr. There are four Indian species and three from Fiji.

- 9 *H. ephodophora* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 315. (Cairns, Cardwell, Brisbane, Esk, Tweed Hds., Warwick, Sydney.)
- 10 *H. albata* Meyr., Exot. Micro., i, p. 94. (Dunk Island, Stradbroke Island. Also from New Guinea.)

7 Gen. CALICOTIS

Meyr., Tr. N.Z. Inst., 1889, p. 170; P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 313.

Tongue present. Palpi long, recurved, diverging. Antennae with basal segment dilated and hollowed to form an eyecap; in male simple. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; 4 absent. Type, *C. crucifera* Meyr. Besides the Australian species two have been described from Fiji, and one from the Seychelles.

Larvae feeding in galleries of loose refuse among the sporangia of ferns.

- 11 *C. microgalopsis* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1904, p. 171. (Cairns, Mackay.)
- 12 *C. sialota* Turn., P.R.S.Q., 1917, p. 87. (Nambour, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Mount Tamborine, Tweed Hds., Toowoomba.)
- 13 *C. crucifera* Meyr., Trans. N.Z. Inst., 1888, p. 170; P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 313. Gen. Insect., pl. i, fig. 5. (Brisbane, Mount Tamborine, Macpherson Range 2,500-3,000 ft., Bunya Mountains 3,500 ft., Sydney. Also from New Zealand.)
- 14 *C. triploesta* Turn., P.R.S.Vict., 1923, p. 78. (Brisbane.)

8 Gen. PACHYRHABDA

Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 312.

Tongue present. Palpi long, recurved, divergent. Antennae in male simple. Forewings with 7 and 8 separate or stalked. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; 4 absent. Type, *P. steropodes* Meyr. The number of described species is now 22, of which four are from Ceylon and India, two from Africa, twelve from Australia, one from New Zealand, three from Fiji, and one from the Seychelles. One of the Australian species is recorded also from India, Ceylon and Kermadec Island, and another from Ceylon. This, however, does not give a correct idea of its real distribution, for there can be little doubt that the genus is of Indo-Malayan origin, and will be found most plentiful in that region. With only two exceptions the Australian species are confined to the coast of Queensland.

15 *Pachyrhabda punctifera* n. sp.

punctiferus, spotted.

♂, 10 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax grey-whitish. (Abdomen missing.) Legs white; posterior pair with fuscous rings on apices of tibiae and on tarsi. Forewings moderate, apex pointed; 7 and 8 separate; grey-whitish; costal edge fuscous towards base; fuscous dots on fold at one-eighth and one-fourth, a third subcostal at two-fifths, a fourth on costa at two-thirds, and a fifth beneath it; cilia grey-whitish, on apex fuscous. Hindwings one-half; grey; cilia 4, grey. Queensland: Bundaberg in August; one specimen.

16 *Pachyrhabda campylosticha* n. sp.

καμπυλοστιχος, with zig-zag lines.

♂, 8 mm. Head fuscous; face glossy ochreous-whitish. Palpi fuscous, inner surface ochreous-whitish. Antennae grey. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen fuscous, towards base brassy. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous (posterior pair missing). Forewings narrow, apex pointed; pale yellow with blackish markings; a costal streak from base to three fourths; two closely appressed longitudinal lines on middle of fold; two zig-zag fasciae, broadest on costa, slender in middle, composed of coalesced longitudinal lines; first from mid-costa to before tornus; second from three-fourths costa to termen; an apical dot; cilia grey, on apex blackish. Hindwings over one-half; fuscous with brassy lustre; cilia 3, grey. Queensland: Bunya Mountains in January; two specimens.

- 17 *P. hygrophaes* Turn., P.R.S.Vict., 1923, p. 79. (Gympie, Brisbane.)
- 18 *P. adela* Turn., *ibid.*, 1923, p. 79. (Macpherson Range, 2,500-3,000 ft.)
- 19 *P. capnoscia* Turn., *ibid.*, 1923, p. 80. (Macpherson Range, 3,000 ft.)
- 20 *P. xanthoscia* Turn., *ibid.*, 1923, p. 80. (Cairns.)
- 21 *P. steropodes* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 312. (Toowoomba, Katoomba, Mount Wilson, Warragul, Mount Wellington 2,500 ft.)
- 22 *P. antinoma* Meyr., Trans. N.Z. Inst., 1910, p. 72 = *cryerodes* Turn., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1915, p. 195. (Macpherson Range 2,500-3,000 ft., Ebor. Also from Kermadec Island, Ceylon, and India.)

23 *Pachyrhabda argyritis* n. sp.

αργυριτις, silvery.

♂, 12 mm. Head and thorax shining white. Palpi grey-whitish, inner surface white. Antennae dark grey. Abdomen grey. Legs dark grey; tarsi, rings on posterior tibiae, and anterior coxae white. Forewings narrow, apex pointed; 7 and 8 stalked; shining silvery-grey; a narrow whitish fascia from one-third costa to one-third dorsum; a transverse whitish fascia from two-thirds costa to tornus, not reaching margins; cilia grey, on apex fuscous. Hindwings one-half; cilia 5, grey. North Queensland: Dunk Island, in May; one specimen.

24 *Pachyrhabda acroscia* n. sp.

ακροσκιος, shaded at the apex.

♂, ♀, 8-11 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennae grey. Thorax and abdomen grey-whitish. Legs white; posterior pair with tibiae broadly fuscous at apices. Forewings narrow, apex obtuse; 7 and 8 stalked, whitish-grey; apical area suffusedly fuscous; cilia fuscous, on dorsum and tornus grey. Hindwings one-half; grey; cilia 4, grey. Queensland: Mount Tamborine in March; Macpherson Range (3,000 ft.) in November; Bunya Mountains (3,500 ft.) in October; three specimens.

- 25 *P. bacterias* Meyr., Exot. Micro., i, p. 95. (Cairns, Tweed Hds. Also from Ceylon.)

26 *Pachyhabda liriopis* n. sp.

Λιριωπίς, white as a lily.

♀, 8-9 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, thorax, and abdomen white. Legs white; posterior pair with a dark fuscous ring at origin of terminal spurs. Forewings narrow, apex acute; 7 and 8 stalked; shining white; cilia white. Hindwings one-third; pale grey; cilia 8, pale grey. Queensland: Macpherson Range (2,500 ft.) in November; two specimens.

9 Gen. ISORRHOA

Meyr., Exot. Micro., i, p. 79.

Tongue present. Palpi very long, slender, recurved, diverging. Antennae of male simple towards base, towards apex with segments triangularly dilated and minutely but interruptedly ciliated. Forewings with 7 and 8 out of 6. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; 4 present. Type: *I. antimetra* Meyr., from India. There have been described four species from Ceylon and India, one from North and one from South Africa.

- 27 *I. atmozona* Turn., P.R.S.Q., 1917, p. 85. (Cairns, Cardwell.)
- 28 *I. pandani* Turn., P.R.S.Vict., 1923, p. 76. Larvae feeding on *Pandanus* in oval cases made of two conjoined segments each of the whole thickness of the leaf, leaving oval perforations in the leaves. (Darwin, Palm Island, Magnetic Island.)
- 29 *I. ancistrota* Turn., *ibid.*, 1923, p. 77. (Macpherson Range, 3,000 ft.)
- 30 *I. emplecta* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1926, p. 142. (Bunya Mountains, 3,000 ft.)
- 31 *I. aetheria* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 327, Gen. Insect., pl. i, fig. 4 = *hydrographa* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 327 = *implicata* Meyr., Exot. Micro., ii, p. 324 = *loxoschema* Turn., P.R.S.Vict., 1923, p. 97. In this species the markings on the forewings vary much in detail. In 13 examples I have found scarcely any two alike. The black scales on the forewings and cilia are inconstant, frequently absent in the male, more developed in the female. (Cairns, Yeppoon, Gympie, Brisbane, Tweed Hds., Mount Tamborine, Macpherson Range 2,500 ft., Sydney.)
- 32 *I. ochrochyta* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1926, p. 143. (Bunya Mountains, 3,000 ft.)
- 33 *I. euzona* Turn., *ibid.*, 1926, p. 143. (Macpherson Range, at the foot.)

10 Gen. AEOLOSCELIS

Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 326.

Tongue present. Palpi very long, slender, recurved, diverging. Antennae of male shortly or minutely ciliated. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; 4 present. Type, *A. hipparcha* Meyr. At present known only from Australia.

- 34 *A. chrysophoenicea* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 328. (Gympie, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Tweed Hds., Rosewood.)
- 35 *A. hipparcha* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 328. (Geraldton.)
- 36 *A. sphragidota* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 329. (Geraldton, Carnarvon.)
- 37 *A. thiostola* Turn., P.R.S.Vict., 1923, p. 77. (Charleville.)

38 *Aeoloscelis pachyceros* n. sp.

παχύνκερος, thick-horned.

♂, ♀, 12-14 mm. Head pale ochreous or ochreous-grey; face and palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennae grey with obscure fuscous annulations; in male thickened, ciliations one-half. Thorax ochreous-grey. Abdomen grey; in male

bases of segments and tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs grey; posterior pair ochreous-tinged. Forewings narrow, apex pointed; pale ochreous; costal edge fuscous towards base; markings variable, sometimes some median fuscous irroration, or a fuscous subdorsal median spot; cilia grey, on apex fuscous. Hindwings one-fourth, grey; cilia 8, grey. North Queensland: Palm Island in May, Mackay in October; four specimens.

11 Gen. STATHMOPODA

Sttn., Brit. Tineina, p. 227; Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 316.

Tongue present. Palpi very long, slender, recurved, diverging. Antennae in male with very long fine ciliations (3-7), sometimes with a short series also. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked. Hindwings linear-lanceolate; 4 present. Type, *S. pedella* Lin., from Europe. By far the largest genus in the family, more than 150 species have already been described. It is most abundant in the Indo-Malayan region and in Australia and well represented in New Zealand and oceanic islands, but no continent is without at least one or two representatives. The Australian species known at present number 61.

The larvae vary much in habit. Some feed in galls or fruits; some on scale insects; and one on spider's eggs.

- 39 *S. melanochra* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 321, Gen. Insect., pl. i, fig. 11. (Brisbane, Toowoomba, Glen Innes, Armidale, Ebor, Gosford, Sydney, Katoomba, Bathurst, Mittagong, Canberra, Adaminaby, Gisborne, Casterton, Melbourne, Launceston, Deloraine, Campbelltown, Hobart, Mount Gambier, Victor Harbour, Adelaide, Mount Lofty.) Larvae feeding on *Eriococcus* sp. (L. Tonnoir).
- 40 *S. desmoteles* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 322 (Bathurst).
- 41 *S. lethonoa* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 322 = *acromolybda* Turn., P.R.S.Vict., 1923, p. 78. (Brisbane, Binya Mountains, Tabulam, Gosford, Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart.)
- 42 *S. chalybeis* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 322. (Hobart, Port Lincoln, Albany.)
- 43 *S. acontias* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 318. (Fernshaw, Launceston, Deloraine, Strahan, Russell Falls, Hobart.)
- 44 *S. chalchotypa* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 318. Larvae feeding in galls on *Acacia decurrens*. (Brisbane, Warwick, Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart.)
- 45 *S. cyanopla* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 319. (Mount Kosciusko, Deloraine.)
- 46 *S. splendoneita* Meyr., Exot. Micro., ii, p. 461. (Cairns.)
- 47 *S. holobapta* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1904, p. 171. (Melbourne.)

48 *Stathmopoda castanodes* n. sp.

καστανωδης, chestnut-coloured.

♂, ♀, 12-18 mm. Head with crown reddish-brown, fillet leaden-fuscous, face shining white. Palpi pale brownish; internal surface white. Antennae pale grey, base and apex darker; ciliations in male 7. Thorax brown; tegulae except bases white. Abdomen brown; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs white; posterior pair brownish, apices of tibiae and last two tarsal segments white, tarsi with fuscous rings. Forewings narrow, broadest near base, diminishing at first rapidly, then gradually to an acute apex; costal edge fuscous to a variable extent; a brown-whitish costal streak throughout; a reddish-brown median streak interrupted in middle, with a rounded basal expansion reaching dorsum and containing a leaden-fuscous spot; a brown-whitish streak along dorsum and termen interrupted beyond tornus by a leaden-fuscous spot; cilia grey, bases ochreous-whitish, on apex wholly fuscous. Hindwings one-fourth, almost linear; cilia 10, grey. North Queensland: Atherton Plateau (Lake Barrine). I bred from an unidentified rain-forest fruit 14 examples, of which only one was a male, in August. I also took a female example in June.

- 49 *S. cephalaea* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 319. Bred from galls on *Acacia decurrens* and another *Acacia*. (Bunya Mountains, Guyra, Hobart, Mount Wellington 1,500 ft.)

50 *Stathmopoda amathodes* n. sp.

ἀμαθωδης, sandy.

♀, 14 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous-brown; face and palpi white. Antennae grey with fuscous annulations. (Abdomen missing.) Legs white. Forewings moderate, apex rather obtusely pointed; pale ochreous-brown; an ill-defined fuscous dot before midtermen; cilia grey, on apex pale ochreous-brown. Hindwings one-half; grey; cilia 5, grey. West Australia: Merredin in September; one specimen.

- 51 *S. astrapeis* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 320. (Campbelltown, Tasmania; Adelaide.)
 52 *S. mesombra* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 320. (Hobart.)
 53 *S. hyposcia* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 320. (Warwick, Sydney, Mount Wilson, Bathurst, Hobart, Albany.)

54 *Stathmopoda notosticha* n. sp.

νοτοστιχος, with dorsal lines.

♀, 13 mm. Head with crown dark fuscous; face shining white. Palpi white. Antennae pale grey. Thorax white. Abdomen whitish; apices of segments fuscous; posterior pair with fuscous rings on apices of tibiae and on tarsi. Forewings narrow; white with slight costal fuscous suffusion; markings dark fuscous; a broad dorsal patch extending from base to one-third; a short median dorsal line almost confluent with it; a short longitudinal line above tornus; cilia grey. Hindwings one-half; grey; cilia 5, grey. New South Wales: Mount Wilson in November; one specimen.

- 55 *S. iodes* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 323. (Sydney, Fernshaw, Deloraine.)
 56 *S. doratias* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 323. (Albany.)
 57 *S. sentica* Low., *ibid.*, 1899, p. 114. (Broken Hill.)
 58 *S. xanthoma* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 323. (Brisbane, Sydney.)
 59 *S. metopias* Meyr., Exot. Micro., ii, p. 324. (Melbourne.)
 60 *S. isoclara* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 328. (Brisbane, Macpherson Range, 2,500 ft.)
 61 *S. callichrysa* Low., Trans., Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1893, p. 184, Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 325. Bred from *Acacia* sp. (Brisbane, Stanthorpe, Sydney, Melbourne, Port Lincoln, W.A., York, Northampton.)
 62 *S. ischnotis* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 324. (Carnarvon.)
 63 *S. crocophanes* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 324. One example has been bred from the fruit of the loquat (*Photinia japonica*). (Townsville, Yeppoon, Daringa, Gladstone, Gayndah, Noosa, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Tweed Ids., Rosewood, Toowoomba, Bunya Mountains, Charleville, Millmerran, Warwick, Killarney, Glen Innes, Newcastle, Sydney, Cooma, St. Helens, Hobart, Adelaide, Hoyleton, Perth, Mogumber, Geraldton.)

64 *Stathmopoda ptycholampra* n. sp.

πτυχολαμπρος, with shining fold.

♀, 10 mm. Head yellow; face glossy whitish. Palpi whitish. Antennae grey. Thorax yellow. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish. Forewings rather narrow; yellow, towards apex with some brownish suffusion; costal edge fuscous from base to one-third; a fuscous costal dot near base; a fine silvery metallic line on fold; cilia grey. Hindwings one-half; grey; cilia 3, grey. Queensland: Noosa in May; one specimen.

65 *Stathmopoda marmarosticha* n. sp.

μαρμαροστιχος, with shining lines.

♂, ♀, 14-15 mm. Head ochreous-yellow; face whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 3 near base only, together with a short series from base to apex. Thorax ochreous in male; ochreous-fuscous in female. Abdomen grey; apices of segments grey-whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous. Forewings moderate, apex obtuse; ochreous-yellow, paler towards apex; costal edge fuscous towards base; markings lustrous silvery; a narrow subcostal line from base to midcosta; a narrow line on fold from base to dorsum; an oval spot on base of dorsum and another at one-fourth; cilia pale ochreous-grey. Hindwings one-half; grey; cilia 4, pale ochreous-grey. North Queensland: Townsville and Bowen in June; five specimens.

66 *S. bathrodelta* Meyr., Exot. Micro., ii, p. 461. (Cairns.)

67 *Stathmopoda citroptila* n. sp.

κιτροπτιλος, citron winged.

♀, 13 mm. Head and palpi whitish-ochreous. Antennae and thorax pale fuscous. Abdomen and legs whitish-ochreous. Forewings rather broad towards base, gradually narrowing towards apex, which is acute, costa moderately arched; very pale yellow; a moderately broad fuscous fascia from costa beyond middle to dorsum before tornus, its edges somewhat suffused; cilia grey. Hindwings one-half; grey; cilia 3, grey. North Queensland: Bowen in June; one specimen.

68 *S. trichopoda* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1904, p. 171. (Cairns, Townsville.)

69 *S. arachnophthora* Turn., P.R.S.Q., 1917, p. 86. Larvae feeding in the egg capsules of an unidentified spider. (Eidsvold.)

70 *S. basixantha* Turn., *ibid.*, 1917, p. 85. (Rosewood.)

71 *S. tritophaea* Turn., *ibid.*, 1917, p. 86. (Cairns, Brisbane.)

72 *S. mimantha* Meyr., Exot. Micro., i, p. 92. (Cape York, Cairns, Yeppoon, Bundaberg.)

73 *S. xanthocrana* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1933, p. 179. (Macpherson Range, 3,000 ft.)

74 *S. trisclena* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 318. (Cairns, Nambour, Caloundra, Brisbane.)

75 *Stathmopoda trimochla* n. sp.

τριμοχλος, three-barred.

♂, 12 mm. Head white; fillet narrowly fuscous. Palpi white. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 4. Thorax white. Abdomen grey; tuft white. Legs white; posterior pair with pale fuscous rings on apices of tibiae and on tarsi. Forewings narrow, apex acute; white with fuscous markings; an oval subdorsal spot at one-fifth; a moderate somewhat oblique fascia from two-fifths costa to mid-dorsum, expanded on dorsum; an ill-defined fascia from four-fifths costa to tornus; a subapical fascia leaving extreme apex white; cilia grey. Hindwings one-half; grey; cilia 6, grey. Queensland: Brisbane in September; one specimen.

76 *S. platynipha* Turn., P.R.S.Vict., 1923, p. 78. (Townsville.)

77 *S. dictidias* Meyr., Exot. Micro., ii, p. 462. (Cairns.)

78 *S. pantarches* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 321. (Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne.)

79 *S. mannophora* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1900, p. 23. (Nambour, Brisbane.)

80 *S. nitida* Meyr., Exot. Micro., i, p. 93. (Darwin.)

81 *S. grammatopsis* Meyr., *ibid.*, ii, p. 462. (Cairns.)

82 *S. rhythmota* Meyr., *ibid.*, ii, p. 324. (Brisbane.)

83 *Stathmopoda dimochla* n. sp.

διμοχλος, twice-barred.

♀, 9 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax white. Abdomen pale grey. Legs white; posterior pair with two broad tibial and three narrow tarsal fuscous rings. Forewings narrow, apex pointed; white; markings and some irroration fuscous; a broad submedian fascia, its outer edge angled beneath costa; a second somewhat suffused postmedian fascia not reaching costa, the two separated by a narrow white inwardly oblique line, a median spot above tornus and another at apex; cilia whitish-grey, on apex fuscous. Hindwings one-half; pale grey; cilia 5, whitish-grey. North Queensland: Cairns in August; one specimen.

- 84 *S. canonica* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 326. (Yeppoon, Stradbroke Island, Sydney, Katoomba.)
- 85 *S. megathyma* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 325. (Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Mount Tamborine, Tweed Hds., Rosewood, Lismore, Glen Innes, Gosford, Sydney, Wollongong.)
- 86 *S. liporrhoea* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 326. (Toowoomba, Chinchilla, Newcastle, Sydney, Launceston.)
- 87 *S. rubripicta* Meyr., Exot. Micro., ii, p. 490. (Cairns, Innisfail, Nambour, Tweed Hds.)
- 88 *S. zalodes* Meyr., *ibid.*, i, p. 93. (Cairns.)
- 89 *S. effossa* Meyr., *ibid.*, ii, p. 460. (Adelaide.)
- 90 *S. nephocentra* Meyr., *ibid.*, ii, p. 461. (Broken Hill, Adelaide.)
- 91 *S. aphanosema* Turn., P.R.S.Vict., 1923, p. 78. (Stanthorpe.)
- 92 *S. trifida* Meyr., *ibid.*, ii, p. 462. (Cairns.)
- 93 *S. pampolia* Turn., *ibid.*, 1923, p. 79. (Tweed Hds.)
- 94 *S. ceramoptila* Turn., *ibid.*, 1923, p. 79. (Cairns.)

95 *Stathmopoda zophoptila* n. sp.

ζοφοπτιλος, dark-winged.

♂, 10 mm. Head with crown fuscous, fillet and face shining whitish; fillet prominent. Palpi whitish. Antennae whitish; ciliations in male 8; there is also a series of short ciliations. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs whitish; posterior pair with dark fuscous rings on apices of tibiae and on tarsi. Forewings moderate, apex rather obtusely pointed; fuscous; a darker fuscous spot on costa at one-third and another above tornus; small areas of whitish-ochreous irroration on costa at middle and three-fourths; a small whitish-ochreous crescent at apex; cilia fuscous. Hindwings one-third; fuscous; cilia 6, fuscous. Queensland: Bundaberg in September; one specimen.

96 *Stathmopoda recondita* n. sp.

reconditus, concealed, obscure.

♂, ♀, 12-16 mm. Head glossy ochreous-grey-whitish; in female fuscous. Palpi ochreous-grey-whitish or grey. Antennae grey or grey-whitish; ciliations in male 5 towards base, but with a continuous series of shorter ciliations. Thorax ochreous-grey; in female fuscous. Abdomen grey; in female fuscous; tuft in male whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-grey or grey; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings broadest near base, gradually narrowing to an acute apex; grey-whitish or ochreous-grey-whitish with usually a variable degree of fuscous irroration; this may form inconstant basal, tornal, and subapical spots; cilia grey, on apex fuscous. Hindwings one-half; grey; cilia 4, grey. Tasmania: Burnie in December and January; Hobart, Strahan and Deloraine in February; six specimens.

97 *Stathmopoda rhodocosma* n. sp.

ῥοδοκοσμος, with rosy ornament.

♀, 13 mm. Head, palpi, and antennae white. Thorax white, in centre densely sprinkled with crimson. Abdomen and legs white. Forewings narrow, broadest at base, gradually attenuated to an acute apex; white; a few crimson scales close to base; termen from tornus to apex edged with crimson; cilia white. Hindwings one-half; whitish-grey; cilia 4, whitish. North Queensland: Dunk Island in May; one specimen.

98 *Stathmopoda nympheuteria* n. sp.

νυμφευτηριος, bridal.

♂, 13 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax white. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish. Legs white; posterior pair with fuscous rings on apices of tibiae and on tarsi. Forewings moderate; shining white; cilia grey. Hindwings two-thirds; grey; cilia 3 and a half, grey. Tasmania: Mount Wellington (1,500 ft.) in January; one specimen.

12 Gen. *Trychnopepla* nov.

τρυκνοπεπλος, rough-coated.

Head smooth; face retreating. Tongue present. Palpi moderately long, diverging, thickened with loosely appressed scales, slightly rough anteriorly; terminal segment shorter than second, equally stout, obtusely pointed. Antennae with basal segment elongate. Posterior tibiae with long hairs on dorsum; tarsi with whorls of short scales on apices of segments. Forewings with tufts of raised scales, of even width with rounded apex; 7 and 8 separate; 11 from before middle. Hindwings almost linear. The palpi and shape of forewings are distinctive.

99 *Trychnopepla discors* n. sp.

discors, unlike.

♀, 10 mm. Head white. Palpi whitish-brown with two fuscous bars on terminal segment, inner surface white. Antennae whitish-brown with dark fuscous annulations. Thorax pale ochreous-brown sprinkled with dark fuscous. (Abdomen missing.) Legs whitish; tarsi with dark fuscous rings. Forewings with costa straight to near apex; pale ochreous-brown unevenly suffused with pale crimson; markings and some irroration dark fuscous; a slender median line from one-third to two-thirds; a subdorsal tuft of raised scales at one-fourth; a transverse ridge of raised dark fuscous scales in disc at three-fourths; a spot between this and apex; a slender terminal line; cilia pale ochreous, on costa fuscous, on dorsum grey. Hindwings one-fifth; grey; cilia 6, grey. North Queensland: Kuranda; one specimen received from F. P. Dodd.

13 Gen. *AENICTERIA*

Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1926, p. 143.

Tongue absent. Palpi moderately long, smooth, recurved, ascending; second segment slightly thickened. Antennae in male very minutely ciliated. Posterior tibiae with dense long hairs on dorsum and with a terminal whorl of short scales; tarsi with whorls of very short scales. Forewings with rounded apex. Hindwings lanceolate; 2 and 3 connate, 4 absent. Monotypic.

100 *A. termiticola* Turn., *ibid.*, 1926, p. 143. Probably associated with termites. (Cairns.)

14 Gen. *LISSOCARENA*

Turn., P.R.S. Vict., 1923, p. 80.

Palpi long, smooth, recurved, diverging; terminal segment broadly dilated but laterally compressed. Antennae nearly 1; in male simple. Posterior tibiae and first tarsal segment clothed with short bristly hairs, whorls of short scales on apices

of tibiae and first three tarsal segments. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked. Hindwings lanceolate; 4 absent. Monotypic.

101 *L. semicuprea* Turn., *ibid.*, 1923, p. 81. (Cairns.)

15 Gen. HELIODINIDES

Sttn., Brit. Tin., p. 243; Meyr., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1906, p. 54.

Tongue present. Palpi short, filiform, porrect or drooping. Antennae in male thickened, simple. Posterior tibiae smooth with whorls of short bristles at apices; tarsi with short bristles at apices of segments. Forewings with 7 absent, 6 and 8 sometimes stalked. Hindwings lanceolate; 4 absent. Type, *H. roSELLa* Lin., from Europe. There are also nine species recorded from North America and four from the West Indies.

102 *H. princeps* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1906, p. 54. (Cairns, Brisbane.)

16 Gen. AGITON

Turn., *ibid.*, 1926, p. 145.

Tongue present. Palpi moderately long, recurved, ascending, divergent; second segment thickened towards apex with loosely appressed scales; terminal segment stout, rather obtuse. Antennae short (less than one-half); in male thickened and minutely ciliated. Posterior tibiae hairy on dorsum, with a terminal whorl of bristles; tarsi with whorls of short bristles on apices of segments. Forewings elongate-triangular; 7 absent (coincident with 8). Hindwings spatulate-lanceolate; 2 and 3 stalked, 4 absent, 6 absent. Monotypic. A curious and isolated genus.

103 *A. idiopila* Turn., *ibid.*, 1926, p. 145. (Macpherson Range, 2,500-3,000 ft.)

17 Gen. PSEUDAEGERIA

Wals., Tr. E. S., 1889, p. 17; Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1907, p. 133.

Tongue present. Palpi long, smooth, recurved, ascending; second segment thickened with appressed scales. Antennae with dorsal ridge of scales; in male ciliated. Abdomen with terminal tuft of laterally projecting scales. Posterior tibiae with dense whorls of long scales at apices; tarsi with spines at apices of segments. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked. Hindwings narrowly elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 6 and 7 connate or stalked. Type, *P. squamicornis* Feld. The genus appears to be confined to Australia.

104 *Pseudaegeria phlogina* n. sp.

φλογινος, fiery.

♂, ♀, 23-28 mm. Head brilliant red; eyes white-edged beneath. Palpi moderately long, recurved, ascending, second segment moderately thickened, rough anteriorly; terminal segment $\frac{1}{2}$, slender, acute; black, apex and anterior margin of second segment white. Antennae about $\frac{4}{5}$, with a ridge of dense scales on dorsum from $\frac{1}{4}$ to near apex, ciliations in male ($\frac{2}{3}$); black, apex of dorsal ridge white. Thorax black, posterior and sometimes anterior margin red. Abdomen expanded towards apex with projecting lateral scales; bright red, transversely barred with black on two basal and three terminal segments. Legs black; middle and posterior tibiae with median part red, spurs white; posterior tarsi much longer than tibiae. Forewings elongate, narrow, posteriorly dilated so as to be somewhat spatulate, costa sinuate, apex rounded, termen and dorsum not differentiated; black with red markings; a narrow line on costa from base almost to apex; a similar line on dorsum from $\frac{1}{5}$ to tornus; these are connected by an inwardly curved transverse line shortly before middle; a spot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$ beneath or touching costal line; cilia purple, bases narrowly white. Hindwings narrow;

6 and 7 short-stalked or approximated; basal area in male scaleless and transparent in costal half, bright red in dorsal half in male, orange in female; apical area black; cilia as forewings.

The larvae of this remarkable species feed on the bark of the woody stems of a climber locally known as "Supplejack," making small tunnels in its nodes and spinning a covering of silk and sawdust as is done by some *Xyloryctidae*. Mr. H. Francis has identified the food plant as *Ventilago viminalis* (Rhamnaceae). Queensland: Injune in March; four specimens received from W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

105 *P. squamicornis* Feld., pl. cxxxix, fig. 6; Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1907, p. 134, Gen. Insect., pl. i, fig. 15. (Sydney.)

106 *P. polytita* Turn., *ibid.*, 1913, p. 221. (Townsville.)

107 *P. hyalina* Turn., *ibid.*, 1913, p. 222. (Birchip.)

18 Gen. SNELLENIA

Wals., Tr. E. S., 1889, p. 13; Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1907, p. 132.

Tongue present. Palpi extremely long, slender, recurved, ascending, slightly rough anteriorly. Antennae with a dorsal ridge of rough scales; in male ciliated. Abdomen margined with rough scales; in male with a large posterior tuft. Posterior tibiae smooth with whorls of large scales on origin of spurs; tarsi with short spines on apices of segments. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked. Hindwings very narrowly elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 connate, 6 and 7 separate, parallel. Type, *S. coccinea* Wals., from India. Besides the Australian there are two Indian and one South American species.

108 *S. lineata* Wlk., viii, p. 261; Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1907, p. 132, Gen. Insect., pl. ii, fig. 16 = *sesioides* Feld., pl. cxl, fig. 22. (Nambour, Brisbane, Tweed Hds., Tabulam, Sydney, Gisborne.)

109 *S. hylaea* Turn., *ibid.*, 1913, p. 221. (Mount Tamborine, Macpherson Range 2,500-3,500 ft.)

110 *S. miltocrossa* Turn., P.R.S.Vict., 1923, p. 81. (Bulli.)

111 *S. capnora* Turn., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1913, p. 221. (Herberton.)

19 Gen. DOLOPHROSYNE

Drnt., Novit. Zool., 1919, p. 120.

Tongue present. Palpi moderate, recurved, ascending; second segment thickened and somewhat rough anteriorly; terminal segment short. Antennae in male thickened and slightly laminate with fascicles of cilia. Posterior tibiae with dense scale-tufts at origin of spurs; tarsi with whorls of short scales at apices of segments. Forewings narrow; 7 and 8 stalked. Hindwings narrowly elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5 remote, 6 and 7 stalked. Monotypic.

112 *D. baltcata* Drnt., *ibid.*, 1919, p. 121. (Yeppoon, Duaringa.)

20 Gen. ERETMOCEA

Zel., Micr. Caffr., p. 96; Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 420.

Tongue strongly developed. Palpi rather short, curved, ascending; second segment somewhat thickened and rough anteriorly. Antennae with some long loose scales on dorsum; in male simple or very minutely ciliated. Abdomen broad, flattened, with laterally projecting scales. Posterior tibiae smooth with whorls of short scales at apices; tarsi with short spines at apices of segments. Forewings narrow; 7 absent, 6 and 8 stalked. Hindwings lanceolate. Type, *E. fuscipennis* Zel., from Africa. Most numerous in species from Africa, from which 13 species have been described, together with three from China and India, one from Europe, and four from the Archipelago.

- 113 *E. chrysi* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1896, p. 1,047, *ibid.*, 1897, p. 421. (Palm Island, Townsville, Duaringa, Maryborough, N.W.A., Noonkambah.)
 114 *E. cyanauges* Turn., *ibid.*, 1913, p. 220. (Townsville.)
 115 *E. dioctis* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 370 = *flavicineta* Turn., *ibid.*, 1913, p. 219. (Banana, Brisbane, Rosewood, Toowoomba, Dalby, Bunya Mountains, Injune, Milmerran, Warwick, Killarney, Geraldton (W.A.))
 116 *E. coracopis* Turn., P.R.S.Tas., 1926, p. 155. (Cradle Mount, 2,000 ft.)

21 Gen. MOLYBDURGA

Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 369.

Tongue present. Palpi moderately long, curved, ascending; second segment thickened with appressed scales. Posterior tibiae rough-haired; tarsi with short bristles at apices of segments. Forewings with 4 absent, 6 and 7 stalked. Hindwings lanceolate; 2 to 7 separate, nearly parallel. Monotypic.

- 117 *M. metallophora* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 369, Gen. Insect., pl. ii, fig. 20. (Melbourne.)

22 Gen CORACISTIS

Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 370.

Tongue present. Palpi very long, recurved, ascending; second segment rough-scaled anteriorly towards apex. Antennae over 1; in male simple; in female with tuft of scales on mid-dorsum. Posterior tibiae long-haired on dorsum with slight whorls on origin of spurs; tarsi with short bristles on apices of segments. Forewings with tufts of raised scales; 7 and 8 out of 6. Hindwings lanceolate; 4 present, 6 and 7 parallel. Monotypic.

- 118 *C. erythrocosma* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1897, p. 370. Gen. Insect., pl. ii, fig. 26. (Melbourne, Gisborne.) Mr. Geo. Lyell, who has captured a specimen, says that it simulated a wasp both in appearance and poise.

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ERRATUM

By an unfortunate accident one of the best known species of *Gracilaria* was omitted from my revision of the Gracilariidae in these Transactions published last year.

169A *G. xanthopharella* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1881, p. 141. N. Qld.: Atherton Tableland. Qld.: Brisbane, Mount Tamborine, Tweed Ilds., Toowoomba. N.S.W.: Lismore, Sydney.

In the same paper the food plants of *Lithocolletis aglaosona* Meyr. were by an error of copying transferred to *L. stephanota* Meyr.

Phyllocnistis enchalcoa (Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1938, p. 100) is a misprint for *P. enchalca*. This is plainly indicated by the derivation given from *εγχαλκος*, brassy.